THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI., NO. 32

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions, $2,00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.0
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Sharpless.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knicklaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
Const. Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Jas. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Catawissa; O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Geo. s, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President; J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Hollenback, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Mc'Kain.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Class Meeting—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reesor.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—Holy Communion, 8 o'clock a. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, in printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon this subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 8, Grower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street.
Mar.27,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EVERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-35

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder. Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa,
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.29'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.29'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.9, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. E. SHOCKWAY. GEORGE R. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian Building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Bentonville, Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 15,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Franklin of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	225,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. Exchange Block, second door above Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 8, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 9'75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July1,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Plates, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing; also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street Roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving the rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a postpaid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y. apr 2,'75-6m

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 and more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 16'75-1y.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY.
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms.
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted—give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hoop poles, plank, ash, hickory and lepartan, delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing for cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1f

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY
H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at as low as can be afforded.
A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74-ly.

A GREAT STRIDE!
Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!
A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,
Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of
White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPOLO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also
Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD.
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

TREES FOR FALL PLANTING, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c.
SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING. Seed Wheats, (see price list.) Orchard, Rye, Blue Grass, Herds, (Red Top,) Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and Tree Seeds. SEEDS

BULBS.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Trim Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25 cents for Full Illustrated Catalogue. Address,
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
Aug. 20-3m.

Poetical.

JUDGE NOT.

Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou canst not see,
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou wouldst only faint and yield.

The look, the air that frets thy sight
May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some infernal foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy smiting grace,
Amt cast thee shuddering on thy face.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

A gentle voice, a heartfelt sigh,
A modest blush, a sparkling eye,
A manner unaffected, free;
Those things are beautiful to me.

A ready hand, a loving heart,
A sympathy that's free from art,
A real friend among the few;
Those things are beautiful and true.

A mother's prayer, an answer mild,
An aged sire, a little child,
A happy home, a cheerful heart;
These things are beautiful on earth.

A joyful song, a chorus sweet,
An earnest soul and willing feet,
A day of peace, a night of rest;
These things are beautiful and blest.

A sister's love, a brother's care,
A spotless name, a jewel rare,
A closely tongue, that will not lie;
These things are beautiful—and why?

Because they all are born of love,
And emanate from God above;
An earnest of the Heavenly birth,
These things are beautiful on earth.

LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

Beautiful maidens—aye, nature's fair queens,
Some in your twenties and some in your teens,
Seeking accomplishments worthy your aim,
Striving for learning, tasteful for fame;
Taking such pains with the style of your hair,
Keeping your lily complexion so fair;
Miss not this item in all your gay lives,
Learn to keep house, you may one day be wives.
Learn to keep house.

Now your Adonies loves sweet moonlight walks,
Hand clasp, and kisses, and nice little talks.
Then, as plain Charley, with his burden of care,
He must submit to your nourishing fare.
He will come home at the set of the sun,
Heart sick and weary, his working day done,
Theres let his slippered feet ne'er wish to roam.
Learn to keep house and your'll keep him at home;
Learn to keep house.

First in his eyes will be children and wife,
Joy of his joy and life of his life.
Next to his dwelling, his table, his meals,
Shrink not at what my pen trembling reveals.
Maidens, romantic, the truth must be told,
Knowledge is better than silver or gold;
Then be prepared in the spring-time of health,
Learn to keep house and surrounded by wealth;
Learn to keep house.

Miscellaneous.

THE BELL OF ST. JOHN'S.

BY RUFUS SARGENT.

In a huge and smoky foundry close by the wharves in the town of B——, a gang of workmen were getting ready to cast the largest bell of the St. John's cathedral chime. Only an hour more, and they would let the glaring, bubbling metal, flowing from the huge furnace, into the mold, which was buried deep in the black earth close by.

It was just at evening, and in the gathering twilight the lurid blue flames that burst from the top of the tall chimney, flashed unearthly gleams upon the neighboring windows and house-tops.

The scene within the foundry was wierd and almost awful. The swarthy forms of the workmen, partly lighted by the yellow glare, moved about like Tartarean shadows, and the sooty beams and ponderous chains crossing, half black, half golden, under the glowing roof, recalled the engines of the Cyclops under Mt. Ætna.

The town clock struck six. It was time for supper. All the men threw down their tools, and ran and put on their outer clothing.

"Be back in half an hour sharp!" cried the forge-master. "We shall make the cast at a quarter of seven."

"All right, sir!" cried the men in response.

"I hear some of the town folks are coming down to see the work," said one.

"Yes," said another, "and it'll be something to open their eyes. There was never such a bell cast in the whole State as this one will be."

In a moment more only one workman and the master were left in the foundry. The former was to stay and watch the "blast." He had brought a double allowance of dinner, and he would make a supper on what remained.

"Perhaps we can get the 'Inventor' to stay with you, George," said the master, laughingly, as he prepared to go.

"Yes, where is he?" returned the man, in the same jesting tone.

"He's been round the works long enough to know when anything goes wrong. Hollo! hollo! I say! Where's the 'Inventor?'—Come here! Ah, there he is!" And in silent answer to the summon, a shock-haired fellow, with large gray eyes, and a pale, vacant face, appeared from behind a pile of castings. He had on his back a gray shirt much soiled with dust, and he wore a pair of huge pantaloons, held up by a single suspender.

"Well, Mopus," quoth the man George, slapping him rather roughly on the shoulder, "suppose you've got wit enough to help yell if anything's the matter?"

The young fellow looked stupidly around and nodded his head.

"Then sit here and look at that furnace, and don't take your eyes off!"

The poor lad smiled, and meekly did as he was ordered—just as an obedient dog would have laid down to watch his owner's coat.

A queer fellow was this "Mopus;" stupid enough in ordinary things to need a world of watching, but withal wonderfully fit to watch a furnace. He knew all the working of the foundry, by what seemed a sort of brute instinct, though really his strange sagacity in this was a remnant of a once bright mind.

If anything happened or went on in an unusual way, he would always notice it, and say what ought to be done, though he could not tell, perhaps, why it ought to be done.

Two years before, he had been an intelligent, promising lad. He was the son of a designer connected with the foundry company, and had always been allowed free access to the shops, and to mingle with the men and watch their work. But one day a great lifting-chain broke, with its load, and an iron fragment struck him on the head, inflicting a dangerous injury. From this he partially recovered, and only partially, for his reason was impaired. But his natural love for machinery and mechanical experiments remained, and as he regained his bodily strength, he spent most of his time making small wheels and shafts, and putting together odd contrivances, which he would exhibit with immense pride and satisfaction.

This peculiar trait in the young fellow gained for him the humorous title of the "Inventor." All the men felt a great kindness for him, even though their manner toward him was occasionally harsh and impatient.

Such was the person left to help watch the great blast for the casting of the king bell of the chime of St. John's. Faithfully he kept his place before the furnace, while the man George sat down at a little distance and began to eat his supper. Doubtless the latter intended to keep a general oversight, but he certainly made the Inventor's eyes do the most of the looking. Whether he felt a kind of reckless trust in the instinct of his half-witted companion, or indolently concluded that nothing wrong could happed, he was sadly to blame for charging himself so little with the important duty before him.

Not a word was said by either watcher, and only the deep roar of the furnace was heard through the vast foundry.

George finished his supper, and sauntered into one of the tool shops to find his pipe. "Inventor" sat alone before the great blast. The one rational faculty of his feeble mind enabled him to comprehend what it meant, and even something of the magnitude of the enterprise that was ripening inside those burning walls. He knew that the furnace was full of valuable metal, and that close beside him, buried out of sight in the deep sand, was the huge mold, so soon to be filled with the precious cast. He knew and could see that all the channels for the flow of the fiery liquid were ready, and that near the mouth of the furnace stood the long iron rod that was to be used when the moment came to let on the molten stream.

All this his limited thoughts took in by habit. Dimly conscious that something great was soon to be done, he sat with his eyes on the furnace, absorbed and intent.

Suddenly something startled him. There was a slight noise, and a burning crack appeared near the top of the furnace. Then another crack, and a scorching brick fell out and rolled to the ground at his feet!

The lad opened his mouth to shriek, but so terrified was he that the sounds stuck in his throat, as if he had been in a fit of nightmare.

A thin red strem followed the fallen brick, and trickled down the furnace side like running lava Then came another alarming noise, and a thin gap half-way down the masonry let out more of the hissing metal.

Where was George? Was the unfaithful follow still hunting for his pipe? The furnace was bursting, with only a poor, half-idiot lad to guard it.

What could he do? He did what perhaps a lad in his right mind would not have dared to do. Rushing to the mouth of the furnace, he seized the long iron rod that stood near, and tapped the vent. One desperate thrust with the sharp point up the terrible funnel, a few quick, prying strokes! Stand back, now! The confining clay fell away, and the yellow-white flood spurted out with resistless force. It leaped into the clay-lined troughs, and hissed its way, flaming, down to the mouth of the bell-mold.

The "fool" had done a deed worthy of a general on a field of battle.

Was it too late? Every moment new fissures opened in the doomed furnace. Some of the upper stones toppled over. Still the metal poured out into the mold. But the waste was great from those gaping flaws. The pressure was relieved by the opened vent, but the leaks multiplied continually. It was art running a race with ruin.

Poor "Mopus" stood powerless before the coming catastrophe. His knees knocked together, and his head swam. A great heap of red-hot bricks and rubbish fell at his feet. He had barely thought to get out of the way and save his life. He heard a wild shout of human voices in the distance, then an awful roar behind him, and he saw and felt himself pursued by surges of seething fire,—Sharp, blistering pains pierced his flesh at a hundred points. The rest was all a horrible, unintelligible dream. It was as if he had suddenly sunk into the earth and been swallowed up forever.

By seven o'clock comparative quiet reigned again on the scene of disaster. Ruins lay everywhere. The engines had quenched the flames that had caught the building, and the men, blackened with smoke, stood in silent groups about the remains of the furnace. It had fallen to pieces, and nothing was left but heaps of steaming rubbish.

Poor "Inventor," who had been found with the tapping-rod in his hand, lying on his face in the sand, frightfully burned, had been carried to his home.

Little was said, but the few words spoken, uttered with no mild emphasis the natural wrath of the master and the hands against the man George, whose excuse for himself only exaggerated his offense.

"See what he's done," said they a few days later, as they stood in the self-burned foundry. "Five thousand dollars gone to waste in a minute! The best job in twenty years spoiled! The rascal, to go hunting for his pipe, and leave that stuttering idiot to watch! Is that all he can say for himself? Out upon such carelessness! Why, the boy didn't even know enough to bawl out when he must have seen the furnace tumbling to pieces!"

The master who had more at stake than the men, of course felt the loss more keenly than they. He almost wept with mingled grief and rage. Suddenly something peculiar caught his eye among the debris, and he cried in a startled voice:

"Hallo! What's this? What's this?"

He snatched up a fragment of one of the troughs which had led from the furnace to the mold. There were traces of the stream of bronze still running in it. Then the possible meaning of the iron found in the injured boy's hand flashed upon him.

"Bring me a shovel, quick!" he shouted.

A spade was put into his hands, and he began nervously to heave away the hot mass that lay piled over the bell-mold. It was a herculean task, but he worked like a giant, and three or four of his men took hold and helped him.

Brick-bats, ore, slag and ashes flew in every direction. Presently the master's spade penetrated the sand and touched something hard. He stooped down. Then he leaped up like one half frantice, and, plying his spade with redoubled energy, tore away the remaining sand, disclosing what looked like a great metalic ring.

"Men," he cried out, lifting his flushed face, "the bell is cast!"

"Who did this?" asked every excited voice as soon as the cheering died away.

"Come with me, two or three of you!" cried the master. "I think I know who did it. It's a miracle!"

They hurried away to the home of the half-witted boy. The attendant met them with her finger on her lips.

"The poor lad is in a brain fever," she said.

"Does he say anything in his delirium?" whispered the master.

"O, yes, he raves all the time about the big bell-mold. 'I hope it will fill—I hope it will fill,' he says."

The men exchanged glances. It was indeed true. The idiot had cast the great bell of St. John's. Just then the physician came out.

"Perhaps he will recover his reason by this shock and sickness," he said. "Such things have happened."

"Do you think so? Pray Heaven he may!" solemnly ejaculated the master and his men; and they turned away, deeply moved.

Two months later the great bell hung from a huge derrick in the lathe-room of the factory, and beneath it stood a heavy truck upon which it was about to be lowered. A silence fell upon the group of workmen as the pale face and feeble form of "Inventor" appeared, borne in on a small reclining chair. He had recovered his reason, and was fast getting back his strength. His large gray eyes instantly fastened themselves on the bell, that splendid masterpiece, whose making meant so much to him. They had told him the whole story of the casting, and the disaster in the foundry, but it all sounded like a wild romance to him.

"I remember nothing that happened," said he, shaking his head with a smile. "It's all new to me, all new and strange—*so* strange!"

"Yes," said the master, devoutly, "it was God's hand."

Every eye was turned on the invalid.—Some of the men felt afraid, it was so much like a resurrection to have him there among them, the boy they had known so long undersitted, now a young man keen and intelligent, as if changed into another being.

"I should like to strike the bell once," said he. Two men lifted him up, and put a small hammer in his hand.

He struck one gentle blow. A deep, sweet, mournful tone, solemn as the sound of distant waterfalls, rolled from the great bell and echoed through the foundry. Tears filled the eyes of the rough men as they heard it.

"Ah," said the master, "there's a hallelujah in that, and it may well begin here.—Long may this bell praise God! He saved it in the ruins of the furnace by one wise thought in the ruins of a human brain. Our furnace is rebuilt, and behold, this dear boy has his reason again! The bell and the boy shall glorify God together!"

"Amen!" murmured all the listeners.

Then the great bell was lowered, and as the truck rolled away with its melodious burden, the boy was lifted and carried after it and both went out into the sunny day together, the rough men standing in the doorways waiving their hands.

Little "Inventor" afterward well proved his claim to the title so lightly given him in his unfortunate boyhood. His name is now read on many a bell whose matchless richness of tone his genius and skill in metals alone created.

Rise Above It.

There is always a way out of discouragement. Conviction that our course is right, constancy of purpose, an invincible determination never to submit or yield, and a calm reliance on Providence, may sustain us in a lofty attitude. If we will wait with patience for the elements of time to keep in our affairs, the difficulties may disappear of themselves, and we may find a clear path where we had anticipated only insurmountable obstacles.

Discouragement oftenest overtakes those whose lives pass in the petty details of commonplace existences. The mother whose narrow round of duty confines her to the range of two or three rooms; the primary teacher, whose life passes in the monotony of the school room; the mechanic, whose days are filled with activity that never varies—these typical individuals find it hard to keep buoyant, hopeful, fresh and resolute. But this is what they must do or dwindle into cyphers.

This current is not so difficult to set in motion as many people think. Instead of suffering the mind, while busy with routine work, to dwell on trifles, on petty troubles, or to drift whither it will, let some subject of interest occupy it.

Of all things, when the mood of discouragement overtakes one, he should think of anything else than his own troubles, and more than this, should take measures at once to follow new currents of thought and feeling. Sometimes the mood is purely the result of bodily conditions, and requires for its cure sleep, or exercise in the open air, or change of diet, or a simple waiting till it passes away of itself. When it springs from causes not connected with the body, then the cure must be spiritual or intellectual An intensely interesting novel, constant intercourse with fresh minds, change of scene, travel, the study of a science new to the patient, anything that will absorb the brain, and keep it from consuming itself, is good medicine.

The world is full of sunshine and beauty. "It is right, meet and our bounden duty" that should open our hearts to all the soothing, healing, invigorating influences of the sky that bends over us in changing love, the balmy air, the happy chirp of innumerable insects, the ten thousand voices with which nature speaks to him whose ears are opened to receive her gentle teachings.

If this be certain, that no trade can be so bad as none at all, nor any life as tiresome as that which is spent in continual visiting and dissipation. To give all one's time to other people, and never reserve any for one's self, is to be free in appearance only, and a slave in effect.

Some persons seems to forget that mere talking is not conversing; that it requires two to make a conversation, and that each must be in turn a listener, but no one can be an agreeable companion who is not as willing to listen as to talk.

If you go fighting imaginary woe you will not be prepared to grapple with it when it comes; if you keep looking for misfortunes you will become exhausted, and have no strength to battle with it should it overtake you.

About Coffee.

Coffee, as it appears in commerce is the seed of a small evergreen tree. Indigenous to Southern Abyssinia and Liberia, occupying a narrow belt, probably, across the continent of Africa. It belongs to the natural order cinchonacæ, the same order from which quinine is derived. It is often seen in our hot-houses; there it is a small shrub, with dark green foliage. The seeds, if fresh, readily germinate; and in a suitable climate the plant commences to bear in three years, and continues bearing during twenty years or more. There is one main crop during the year, but there are flowers and ripe fruit ever on the tree, like most other tropical fruits.

The ripe fruit resembles a cherry in size and color, but containing two seeds instead of one. The seeds are imbedded in a pulp, which, at a particular time, is edible. If allowed to remain on the tree the pulp dries up. It is asserted that the coffee is improved by allowing the pulp to remain on the seed till perfectly dry. The dry envelope is then removed by machinery and the chaff fanned

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 24, 1875.

Hendrick B. Wright has been appointed chairman of the Democratic State executive committee.

Up in Bradford they have Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Anti-Secret-Society county tickets in the field. "You pays your money and you takes your choice!"

Gov. Hartranft is splurging around the country at military parades, ordered by subordinates at his command. Judge Pershing is quietly discharging his public duties. The people pay the bills. Which is the deserving man?

Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, is an ingenious lawyer, and it is announced that he is going to undertake the exploit of standing on the Erie platform and speaking for the Lancaster nominees. That will be an intellectual straddle that will either spoil consistency or split a statesman.—*Patriot.*

Edward McPherson, who has lost his occupation as clerk of the popular branch of Congress in consequence of the Democratic preponderance in that body, recently made a Republican speech in Berks county, and the Philadelphia *Press* says there were 8,000 people present! The local Republican papers say there were from 400 to 500. Different people will vary greatly in estimating a large assembly, but the statement of the *Press* in this instance looks like square lying.

To have had honest State treasurers for the past fourteen years would have been worth not less than twenty millions of dollars to the State of Pennsylvania. By this we mean that if the surplus moneys of the Treasury had been used as honest Treasurers could and would have used them, the benefit accruing to the Commonwealth would not have been less than the sum we have named. If Rawle is elected, the system so long in vogue and so damaging, will be perpetuated. The Treasury Ring would rather see Hartranft than Rawle defeated, and some of them do not hesitate to declare themselves to that effect.—*Phila. Chronicle*

PERSHING AND PIOLLET represent the popular desire for economical administration, the equal protection of laborer and employer, the establishment of a system of free banking, the detection, conviction, and punishment of public plunderers, and a return to the pure and simple political faith and practice of the fathers.

HARTRANFT AND RAWLE reflect the wishes of the present leaders of the Republican party to preserve the existing order of things, under which industry languishes, capital is unemployed, an irredeemable currency curses the land, and defalcation and peculation plunder government and people.

The Postmaster General is making a tremendous blow about a fast mail line he says he has established from somewhere to somewhere, and is out with pronunciamentoes in the usual Radical cocklofty style returning thanks to Tom. Scott and Commodore Vanderbilt for their assistance in the achievement! Very good. We once knew a darkey philosopher who was in the habit of luxuriating under a gum tree near his residence. Unfortunately for him lightning struck it one day with such power as to totally destroy it, notwithstanding the knarley character of the wood. The darkey looked for a moment, and then exclaimed: "De lightning done great tings to spoil dat gum tree—now let him quit South and try dis darkey's head." Now let the doughty bow-legged Postmaster General quit his bragging about fast mail lines until he tries his hand on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, as regards that business! We will engage to pick up any one of a dozen bulls in Columbia county who will deliver the North Branch mails with more regularity and in better time than that railroad has ever yet done. What says our nutmeg P. M. G? Is he ready for another contract?

Erie and its People.

We have often in these columns spoken in terms of praise of the city of Erie and its people. The delegates and others from all quarters of the State who attended the late Democratic State convention speak in like terms. The following from the Bellefonte *Watchman* is in point:

Whatever may be said of the time and trouble of getting to Erie and of getting back again, there can be but one opinion as to the place, and that is, there is no prettier town or more hospitable people anywhere. Crowded and crammed as it was during the late convention, we heard but one expression, everybody was satisfied, everybody was pleased, and everybody came away feeling that Erie did its best to make it pleasant and comfortable for its visitors while there. We would, had we time and space love to give our readers a description of the many beauties and advantages of which that little city of the Lake can boast. Its fine harbor and refreshing lake breezes; its steam yachts and pleasure excursions out on the bay; its magnificent residences and beautiful drives; its substantial business houses, public parks, fine hotels, and over and above all the real hart-felt welcome extended by its citizens to those whom business or pleasure take that way. But the best way for them to know is to go and see.

A pleasure trip to Erie and out on the lake will repay any one who has the time to spare and the money to spend.

Ex-Gov. Seymour has written a letter on the money question to a working man in Pennsylvania, explaning the evil which inflation brings to the laboring class. He writes: "Paper money is cheap and makes society drunk as liquor does an individual. Then comes the reaction, the delirium tremens. That is the trouble now in our country. Business is checked and thousands of mechanics and laboring men are out of work and suffering severely in our cities. Every one can see, if a few men had the power to change the size of bushel baskets or the length of yard sticks when they pleased, that the laborers who buy would be losers. The same thing is done in effect when the value of bank bills is changed, for they measure values just as bushel baskets and yard sticks measure quantities. There is no limit to the quantity of paper which can be printed and called dollars, but they are not dollars. The laboring man if he tolls in fields or workshops should be paid in good money, not in money which is at a discount. He should get money which has a fixed and certain value. If others, acting upon the Government or by other means, can change the value of paper dollars by getting greater quantities, the laborer will suffer both from poor money and unsettled business. It may be said the Government must put out a certain quantity and then stop, but the history of all nations shows that they do not stop putting out paper money until they make a nancial crash.

"Maine, Maine, Maine!"

The Republicans elect their Governor in Maine after a hard fought contest, by perhaps a little over 4,000 majority, where they formerly had from 15,000 to 40,000. They save themselves in the Legislature by a small majority in each house, which they used to carry almost unanimously, the Democrats not having members enough to form a respectable committee. That tidal wave will sweep Maine into the Democratic ranks next year.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks it is very small in the Democratic journals to find fault with Hartranft's carpet bill of thirteen hundred dollars. How then is it about the expenses at the gubernatorial mansion in two years time for fixtures and furbelows amounting to over fifteen thousand dollars? Gov. Hartranft's mansion cost the State more in two years than Gov. Curtin's salary for three years. Gov. Hartranft's clerk and messenger hire costs the State more per year than the whole yearly salary of Gov. Packer and the salaries of all the officers of the executive department including clerks and messengers. Are these things proper subjects of newspaper comment?—*Honesdale Herald.*

A change cannot be effected in the financial condition of the country as long as the Republican party is permitted to remain in power. It has been fairly tried, and has proven itself incompetent to restore prosperity to the country. Let it be no longer entrusted. Judged by its acts it is worthy of the severest condemnation. Having abused its power and utterly failed in all the requirements of good government, let it be set aside and the old party under which the people greatly prospered, and under whose wise prudent administration our country became the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, be again permitted to take hold of the helm of the Ship of State. We are so near the rocks that even the most experienced and watchful pilot may not be able to avert the impending peril. At such a time delay or hesitation may prove fatal to the hopes of the millions who have their all at stake.—*Juniata Register.*

Gov. Hartranft's Extravagance—Stealings.

Although our Harrisburg letter relates mainly to the affairs of the city of Williamsport, it is highly illustrative of one of the means of pilfering from the State that the Radical ring practices. This is one case of a thousand or possibly ten thousand. Gov. Hartranft spent $15,000 in one year for additional furniture for the Executive mansion—mainly for snobbish glittering tinsel, and this expenditure will be annual if a stop is not put to it—every week additional extravagances and stealings are discovered and exposed—and these together will soon run into millions. For the whole of these Gov. Hartranft is himself directly responsible, for it is his duty to see "that the laws are faithfully executed." No wonder, then, that his administration costs the State over a million of dollars annually, while none of his predecessors cost nearly half that sum. Nor is this sum even a considerable or main portion of what his carelessness, indifference and extravagance costs the State and the people. The STEALINGS, such as described in the letter relative to the Williamsport pilfering, are immense though neither half nor the fourth has been told, nor can they ever be fully exposed until there is a total change of State officers by the substitution of Democratic for Republican officers.

Those Walnut Stable Doors.

The Radical papers affect to sneer at the papers that have exposed the snobbery of putting Walnut doors on the Governor's stable, but as the Radical officials have stolen them and submitted others, they must have considered them of some importance. The Roman Emperor who raised his horse to the dignity of Consul of the Empire has been held up for ages as an example of folly and a subject of just ridicule and animadversion for that absurd act, yet Gov. Hartranft's Walnut doors and stable carpets are but a feeble imitation of Caligula's heathen folly. Perhaps the grandiloquent gentlemen who explore and exhaust their dictionaries for terms of abuse to pile upon the humble Democratic editors who expose Radical snobbishness will now turn their terrible batteries upon the historians who have seen proper to record and denounce the Roman Emperor's nonsense. We admit that it savors of the grotesque to resort to the classics to illustrate Hartranft's folly, but his defenders have rendered that proper.

To such exceedingly sensitive pantalooned milk-maids as the squeamish prodigy whose name figures at the mast-head of the *Miltonian* we commend the eloquent and exhaustive poem commencing with

"Dogs delight to bark and bite,"

The moral illustrated may not only console his nerves but also suggest a lesson of gentlemanly propriety and editorial courtesy.

The Defeated Candidates and the Nominee.

The friends of Colonel Noyes have reason to be pleased and proud of the position he assumed in the State convention, though not so well pleased as they would have been had he been nominated. There were many gentlemen named in the gubernatorial candidacy, nineteen having appeared on the first ballot and yet he stood among the foremost, being third on the seventh ballot and fourth on the ninth, and it was but only an accident of the situation which turned the inseting tide from him towards the able and honorable gentleman who received the nomination. Colonel Noyes went into the convention strong, and his friends stuck to him truly; but the nomination was given to another, and the result is accepted as the will of a majority of the convention and will be supported as such. It would have been a pleasure to have hoisted the name of the choice of the West Branch at our mast head, and some may feel disappointed at the result; but however much it may be regretted that Colonel Noyes is not the nominee, it cannot be questioned that the convention has selected an able and pure gentleman for the position, qualified by education, experience, and character for the duties of Governor. Judge Pershing will be supported accordingly, and no one will give the ticket a more unqualified, cordial support than Hon. Amos C. Noyes. —*Clinton Democrat.*

That Col. Noyes would give his successful competitor energetic and generous support, nobody who knows the man ever doubted. Gov. Bigler, it is known, always preferred the nomination of Judge Pershing. The other candidates proposed in the Democratic convention, as well as their friends, also announce that they will give the nominee cordial support. The union upon Judge Pershing is therefore complete and thorough, as is natural, for he is not only a first class candidate and eminently fit for the position, but his nomination was not the triumph of any faction, but the earnest effort of the representatives of the party in convention assembled to present an unexceptionable nominee who could rally and combine the votes of all men, who desired reform in governmental affairs, and especially strict honesty and economy in official administration.

A Political change in Pennsylvania proportionate to that in Maine will give Pershing and Piollet a majority of fifty thousand. All the signs are propitious.

Dr. Browne, Rev. D. C. Babcock and others are claiming no little attention from the Republican press. The shoe is pinching.—*Temperance Vindicator.*

Senator Chalfant and the Ring Robbing Hiding Act.

Senator Chalfant grows furious and bestows a string of libel and abuse upon us for asking him why he sat still in his seat and even failed to vote against the celebrated ring hiding act of 1874, which enables the State Treasurer to use millions of the people's money and draw interest upon it for his private use, while the people continue to pay interest upon the bonds which it should take up—a bill that enables the Radical State ring to rob the people day by day and to corrupt and control elections. We have not the leisure now nor is it an opportune time to indulge in personal controversy with professed Democrats, and as the editor of the COLUMBIAN is not a candidate, his merits do not form any part of the issue, nor are they of public interest. The question for Tom. Chalfant to answer, and which any constituent has a right to ask without offence, is, why did you sit still in your Senatorial seat when the Hiding bill passed? Why did you not oppose it, or endeavor to have it properly amended, or vote against it? The following from the Harrisburg *Patriot* gives the main characteristics of the bill:

A legislature, largely Republican in both branches, passed the Hiding Act of 1874, by which the State Treasurer was enabled, first to deplete the general fund of the treasury by turning nearly the whole tide of public revenue into the sinking fund, and afterward to place the money among his favorites, without accounting for its whereabouts to anybody, and without any personal accountability beyond the amount of his bond and the obligation of his oath. The cash balance in the sinking fund usually exceeds a million dollars. The bonds of the State Treasurer are for half a million. So the people have always half a million dollars in jeopardy for which they have no security but that thin line which divides the sacredness of the principle of a certain sum held in trust from the sacredness of the interest on the same sum, one being considered lawful prize and the other unlawful.

Though the efforts of Democratic members of the legislature, assisted by some conscientious Republicans, the Hiding Act as it originally passed the house and senate contemplated the publication of monthly statements of the condition of the sinking fund and the deposits of money belonging thereto, as well as larger security on the part of the State Treasurer by an increase of his bond but through the manipulations of the Treasury Ring these features were stricken out, and the bill was forced through by a partisan majority and became a law in its present objectonable shape, by the aid of the most questionable trickery and the manipulation of the legislative record.

Here was an opportunity for the executive of Pennsylvania to interpose the power vested in him by the constitution for the protection of the people against legislative misdoing. Governor Hartranft was acquainted with every step in the progress of the sinking fund act of 1874. It was introduced in the house, a fair and honest bill, intended to make the changes in the law of 1870 required by the changed constitution, and to carry into effect the letter and spirit of the constitution. It came finally to the Governor's hand an abortive and misshapen thing, gutted of all its goodness, and impotent for any useful purpose. It depleted the fund in the Treasury for the current expenses of government to a condition of penury, and enforced a monthly newspaper exhibit of the skeleton. At the same time it swelled the sinking fund beyond all requirement and hid it in the Treasurer's private keeping. Governor Hartranft knew the scope, object and criminal consequence of this measure. Only by such contrivance could the people of Pennsylvania be longer defrauded of the use of the large balances in the State Treasury. Knowing all this, he deliberately set his hand and seal to the Hiding Act by which the sacred sinking fund of the State was made the safe coveret where the public moneys could be manipulated for the benefit of the Radical ring which has so long dominated the political fortunes of Pennsylvania. Governor Hartranft has ever been its obsequious servant. For this act of treachery he will meet his reward in November. If there is one thing more than another which the people of Pennsylvania are determined to reform in the management of State affairs it is the Treasury corruption. Gov. Hartranft has fatally identified himself with this abuse and shielded it from the destruction the people intended in the provisions of the new constitution. He must now look out for himself.

When this infamous bill passed the Senate, Senator Chalfant was in his seat. He knew its character, as he did not vote for it. He is a candidate for re-election and many of his constituents want to know why he did not oppose the bill. He attempts no reply to the question respectfully asked, though any constituent has the clear right to ask for explanation, but childishly flies off into a passion and abuses those who put the question! We have been accustomed to the abuse of rascals all our life, and care little about it, come from what source it may. Here is an exact illustration:

BOY.—"Mother, mother, Sam Jones is biting our Kate right in the mouth!"

MOTHER.—"Never mind, son, I guess he don't hurt her."

BOY.—"Hurt her! darn the critter, she likes it!"

But, Mr. Chalfant is a candidate for re-election. It is therefore not only proper, but incumbent upon him to explain. And there are additional commanding reasons why he should explain. He is very far from being above suspicion of complicity with the Treasury ring that has so long been thieving from the people. When he was a candidate for Senator six years ago a lieutenant of the ring appeared in the vicinity of the conference, notoriously in his behalf. It was explained then that his presence was produced only by the anxiety of the ring that Mr. Buckalew should not be elected to the Senate. But when that term expired, Mr. Chalfant was again a candidate, and the *general of the ring* appeared at the conference and effected his nomination! After his election, and while he sat in his seat, the ring Hiding act, as the *Patriot* calls it, was passed, and he did not either propose to amend so as to preserve the good feature of the law then existing, or even vote against the pet measure of the ring! We reiterate, WHY? Let him answer, and not expect to escape by the indulgence of his old womanish propensity for scolding.

California Golden Victory.

The following is given as the full vote in California, viz:

Irwin, Democrat	61,525.
Phelps, Republican	50,922.
Bidwell, Independent	19,630.

It will be seen that Irwin has nearly two to one over the Republican candidate and a majority of nearly 1,000 over the combined vote of his opponents. For several years past the Republican majorities ranged from 5,000 to 20,000, and at the last Presidential vote Gen. Grant had over 13,000 majority. The vote polled at this election was the largest ever cast in the State.

Full returns show that the Legislature stands as follows: Senate, 22 Democrats, 5 Independent Democrats, 7 Republicans, 9 Independents; Assembly, 60 Democrats, 1 Independent Democrat, 11 Republicans, 7 Independents, and one seat a tie between the Democratic and Independant candidates in Yuba. The Democrats have 4 majority in the Senate and 20 majority in the House, over all others combined.

The disgusting phrase applied by some of the city press to Judge Pershing, "the Tilden of Peansylvania," should be taken for what it is, a piece of city sap. Judge Pershing is no counterfeit, no follower or imitator, but an independent honest MAN, the superior of Tilden or any other New Yorker. As Governor he will lead in the straight way of economy and good Democratic government with manly courage and bold power.

Mann and Hartranft.

A STRUGGLE FOR PLUNDER.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* says that an examination of the State Treasurer's reports show that William B. Mann received the following amounts out of the State Treasury for examining foreign insurance companies. These figures are official and cannot be denied:

In 1863	$ 2,082 83
" 1864	2,094 51
" 1865	4,615 75
" 1866	8,362 16
" 1867	12,154 34
" 1868	17,992 74
" 1873	9,054 12
" 1874	9,624 48
Total	$65,990 73

He was certainly the right man to open the Republican campaign and to point with pride to the record of his party.—*Exchange.*

This same Wm. B. Mann was the delegate who nominated Hartranft in the Lancaster convention and pronounced a glowing eulogy in his favor. He was the first to take the stump in special behalf of Hartranft and made a speech full of personal compliments to his chief, and this speech is a summary of all that can be said in behalf of the Republican candidate for Governor. Mann is a recognised leader of the Hartranft forces of the State. As the forgoing statements show that he was one of the chief beneficiaries of both Hartranft's administrations as Auditor General and Governor—that he was all the dime up to the arms in the Treasury of the State, reaping annual fortunes—and if Hartranft is re-elected his provender and plunder will continue. The large sums paid him in 1867 and 1868 were ostensibly "for examining the books of foreign insurance companies." How many honest days' work would these sums pay? Get your slates and pencils and cypher it out! Twelve and seventeen thousand dollars a year is a salary that the people would not willingly pay any body for all his time, yet Mann spent but a few days in the occupation for which he received these sums! He is the lowest grade of city lawyer—a criminal lawyer—a pot house politician, an ordinary but reckless rowdy, a desperate gamester in politics, a speculator in official position, using his power for personal ends, who has piled up large wealth from the public treasuries of the people, extracted from them in the shape of fees, salaries and perquisites. Morally reckless he will stop at nothing to advance his ends. This is the kind of men that profit by Hartranft's system of administration and these are foremost in urging his re-election—these are his champions on the stump—it is they who hold him up as a model Governor, and it is they who are spending thousands to re-elect him—not that they care for him or Republican politics, *but that they may continue to fill their pockets with public plunder! Will the people continue to stand this?*

The Value of the Caucus.

We commend the following extract from a recent speech of ex-Governor Hawley of Connecticut. It points out the crying evils of our present political system, and the remedy. Moreover some of the allusions have an almost local application. We quote as follows:

"Meet the corrupt politician at the caucus and there defy and defeat him. The best men of the town, or the district, or the ward, have the best right to be at the caucus to put up the honorable citizen and to put down the political gambler. There is a bad man seeking the nomination. He has been about the Congressional district, or the Assembly district to secure the delegates. He has hired men to pack the primary meetings, or he has been purchasing the delegates already selected. Meet him and slay him! You say that you are 'no politician.' It is high time you were, for such purposes. You never expect to seek office? Then you are the very person to act freely without fear or self-interest of any description Those who seek other places fear to provoke his wrath. The the timid and the less educated are no match for his intrigues.

Let the solid men, young and old, the good fellows, the honorable men be found always at the caucus—clergyman, lawyer, physician, farmer, mechanic, laborer, and all. It is the initial point of all practical politics. Thence start the multitudinous forces that stream toward our State and national capitals. Every faithful citizen belongs there. Parties are indispensible as means toward an end—the business will not be done without them, and the caucus is the inevitable adjunct. So far as his four millionth part of the nation is concerned it is not for him to grumble at nominations, if he did not go to to the place where they began to be made. He does not so truly vote for President in November as when he goes to the caucus that selects the delegates to the State Convention that selects the delegates to the national convention that selects the candidate for whom the Presidential electors vote when they in their turn shall have been selected by a convention that was selected in caucuses. If you think your opposite party wrong in principle, see to it at the caucus that a good man is nominated on your side, lest you have the unpleasant alternative of voting for a bad man representing a good cause, or a good man representing a bad cause; and feel obliged, in a certain sense, to throw away your vote.

To Foreign Advertisers and Agents.

We regret that there is no possible way of reaching the ear of the whole gang of newspaper advertisers who propose to pay in sewing machines, pianos, organs, traps, gin, scholarships, &c. Many of these scallawags and cheats even propose a money difference to be paid to them by the publishers, running from one-fourth to one-half. Of course every reputable publisher consigns these offers to his waste basket. Of course, too, the articles offered are worth no more, if so much, as the money difference demanded, and very likely will not be sent at all. Any publisher who suffers himself to be gulled by such advertisers is a pirate in the profession, who does himself little or no good but inflicts untold injury upon his more respectable fellows, degrades the business, destroys or injures proper and paying advertising, and directly attacks the business of honorable agents. No wonder swindlers flourish when publishers thus stupidly become their agents and tools.

The Right View of It.

The New York *Herald* gives utterance to an important truth when it says: "The truth is that the country is not suffering any longer from poverty. We have as much actual wealth as we ever had, for although for the last two years we have been producing less of some things we have also been consuming less.—Many things have been marked down in value, or rather price, at a shocking rate, but that is because they were valued too high before; the things themselves we still have, and they constitute our real wealth, irrespective of their money valuation.—The trouble with us is that we are frightened out of our propriety; we have senselessly lost confidence, and we fail to discriminate between the sound and the unsound, and like frightened children stand still and whine, instead of getting earnestly to work.

Political Notes from the Capital.

A STEAL OF $5,000 AND MORE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. EX-AUDITOR GENERAL ALLEN WITH HIS "FINGER IN THE PIE." THE FRAUD EXPOSED BY HIS DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSOR.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 15, 1875.

In the galaxy of Pennsylvania's republican politicans, lobbyists and ringsters, in the halcyon days of the old constitution legislation shone with the splendor of a star of the first magnitude, the name of the "hero of Minnequa," the Hon. Peter Herdic, but in the effulgent light of the new constitution legislation, his star has culminated, shines but fitfully in legislative halls, and will ere long go out in utter oblivion, but will shine all the brighter elsewhere and little mementoes of the Hon. Peter's work, and little jobs like the following in which an ex-State official in high standing figures conspicuously and which has created considerable excitement in certain circles in the city of Williamsport during the past few weeks, will come to the surface of events to prove that the hero of Minnequa still lives. During Herdic's administration as Mayor of the city of Williamsport, a large debt was contracted by the city for many extravagant and useless improvements instigated by him. It was, however, supposed that this debt was cancelled long ago, as he gave his personal guarantee that the interest on the city bonds issued to meet this indebtedness should not be lessened by state, city or other taxation. A few years ago the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in order to increase its revenue, imposed a tax upon the coupons of all municipal towns, and therefore under this call the bonds of Williamsport were liable to be returned for taxation. Just here, however, Peter comes to the rescue, and by a little arrangement with Auditor General Allen, (proof of which we will show further on), managed to secure to the then Treasurer of Williamsport a receipt for State taxes on the bonds, however, only about $36,000 of them, when there were, in fact, $628,000 of the bonds in existence.

The tax imposed by the State is 3 mills on every dollar of bonded indebtedness where the bonds are held by parties in the State, so it can be seen at a glance that when a return of only $36,000 instead of $628,000 of bonded indebtedness was made, that the State, during a period of three years was in this one little job defrauded out of more than $1,800 annually, amounting in the three years to $5,560.60.

Hon. J. F. Temple, the present Auditor General, on his induction into office was notified of the actual amount of the bonded indebtedness of Williamsport, and immediately ordered a re-settlement of the account, which re-settlement was handed to the Attorney General for his approval, and before that officer the following allegations were made by S. T. McCormick, Chairman of the Finance Committe of the city of Williamsport.

"In the matter of the State tax on the city bonds of the city of Williamsport.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council of said City, in behalf of said City Council, makes and presents to the Auditor General of said Commonwealth the following allegations of fact in relation to said bonds and the State taxes thereon assessed by the Commonwealth and paid by the treasurer of said city and also the names of the parties by whom said facts can be proven.

HOW THE BONDS WERE ISSUED.

1st. The 10th section of an act of Assembly approved March 21st, 1867, authorizes the corporate authorities of the city of Williamsport to issue bonds not exceeding $200,000—P. L., page 516.

2d. Under the pretended authority of this act of Assembly said city authorities proceeded to issue coupon bonds to the amount of $645,000 of the date of Sept. 1st, 1868, and having twenty years to run. This can be proven by Wm. F. Logan, ex-Mayor.

WHO GOT THE BONDS.

3d. All of these bonds except the sum of $17,000, *were issued to citizens of Pennsylvania*, principally to Peter Herdic. This can be proven by Dr. Wm. F. Logan, ex-Mayor, and Hiram Mudge, ex-Treasurer, both of Williamsport.

A FALSE RETURN.

4th. The amount of these bonds outstanding in 1873 was $619,000, and in 1874, $615,000. This can be proven by ex-Treasurer Hiram Mudge and the present Treasurer Wm. N. Jones, by D. B. Else and also by the report of the city auditors for 1873.

5th. The city Treasurer for 1873, instead of returning the amount of bonds outstanding, returned the amount as $36,000, upon which basis the State tax was levied and paid.

TAX COLLECTED ON ALL THE BONDS

6th. D. B. Else, the said city Treasurer for 1873, when paying the coupons retained from the bondholders the amount of the State tax *on all the bonds then outstanding*, and still retains it, except the amount paid over to the State on the $36,000 returned as aforesaid. This can be shown by the said D. B. Else, and Wm. B. Updegraph, his deputy.

ENTER AUDITOR GENERAL ALLEN

7th. Wm. N. Jones, the city Treasurer for 1874 made a *correct* return to the Auditor General's office, of the amount of bonds outstanding for that year, but was subsequently *induced by the then Auditor General* (Harrison Allen) *to change the return to* $36,000, and the correct return *was destroyed by the Auditor General* in the presence of said Treasurer. This can be shown by the said Wm. N. Jones.

8th. If direct evidence is required as to what portion of these bonds are held by citizens of Pennsylvania, it can be furnished by calling Pearson S. Peterson, of the city of Philadelphia. All of which is respectfully submitted. S. T. McCORMICK.

CERTIFICATE OF JONES.

To the Aubitor Gen. of the State of Penn'a

I hereby certify that from the best attainable information existing in the Treasurer's office in the city of Williamsport, there were outstanding on the first day of June, 1874, $619,000 of the coupon bonds of the city of Williamsport, of the issue of Sept. 1st, 1868, and further, that on the 22d day of August, 1874, $4,000 of said bonds were redeemed by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city, leaving outstanding at that time the sum of $615,000, and I so returned the amount to the Auditor General's office, except that there was an error of $1,000 in my return, and further, I called on the then Auditor General about Jan. 9th or 10th, 1875, to adjust and settle any claim that the State had against the city of Williamsport, and *was induced by the then Auditor General and others to change my return to* $36,000, (see return on file in your office), and in so doing I acted in good faith and had no desire to defraud the State of Pennsylvania, or protect or enrich the owners of said bonds. I am, General, with much respect.

WM. N. JONES.

CERTIFICATE OF LOWE.

To the Auditor Gen. of the State of Penn'a :—

I hereby certify that it appears by the report of the city auditors of the city of Williamsport, for the year 1873, on file in the Mayor's office of said city, that there were outstanding, on the 1st day of July, 1874, $619,000 of 20 years six per cent bonds of said city of the issue of 1868.

E. S. LOWE, City Clerk.

(L. S.)

Upon the above testimony the re-settlement of this account was approved by the Attorney General, and the amount thereof, unless paid before the sixty days grace allowed have transpired, will be sued for and collected, with fines and penalties added by the Auditor General.

By the settlement of Auditor General Allen on a basis of $36,000, the State would receive only $108 a year tax on these bonds, at the rate of 3 mills on the dollar, but even this amount was not received, for by a mistake in computing the interest, only $10.80 was yearly paid to the State on this large bonded indebtedness of Williamsport.

The settlement of Auditor General Temple on the correct basis, deducting the paltry sum paid under Allen, shows a balance still due the State of $5,560.

General Temple will collect this sum, and thus recover to the State that out of which it was defrauded, shall we say, by the connivance of his Republican predecessor.

The State Treasury.

It seems to us that the real charge in regard to the Treasury corruption has at least, in part, been misunderstood or willfully distorted. To prove, even satisfactorily, that the State Treasurer has certificates of deposit of the large balance remaining in the Sinking Fund by no means answers the charges of corruption that have been made regarding its management. The essence of the charge is that Treasurer Mackey and his associates are using and have been using the State funds to enrich themselves, as well as to furnish a corruption fund to control and carry elections. We fail to see what difference it makes whether this unlawful gain be obtained by taking the very funds received into the Treasury and speculating with them in person, or by placing them in the hands of fellow conspirators, on deposit, if you please, and participating in the profits and using the money and the power it represents in corruptly controlling the State. It strikes us as a distinction without a difference. And it is hardly even that if, as has for years been alleged without contradiction, Mr. Mackey is pecuniarily interested in the three banks in which three-fourths of the enormous Sinking Fund is deposited. These three banks are Kemble's and Ridgway's of Philadelphia, and Mackey's own bank at Pittsburgh. The remainder of the fund is distributed among a number of other banks in various sections, merely to court their influence.

A significant fact in this connection is that Kemble, Mackey's predecessor, who before he was elected State Treasurer was a clerk on a small salary, was enabled to retire a rich banker, and Mackey, who was also poor when he first received the office, is now enormously wealthy. The people cannot understand how these men have honestly saved, even by a remarkable frugality, such large fortunes in a few years out of an annual salary of $2,000. These fortunes are made, if not by direct speculations on the State funds, certainly by the participation by the custodians of the funds in the profits of the reckless gamblers who hold them. How long will the impoverished tax-payers submit to this system of corruption?—*Jeffersonian.*

Charlie Ross.

For more than a year past the whole country has been excited over the abduction of Charley Ross, a little boy then about four years of age, from Germantown, Pa. All efforts to find him have proved unavailing, though large rewards for his return have been offered. A few months ago two burglars were shot and killed in New York, one of whom confessed that they stole Charley Ross, but he in his death struggles could not tell where the child was at the time. All efforts to trace his whereabouts or fate since then have failed. Recently one Westervelt, a brother-in-law of one of the killed burglars, was tried upon the charge of being an accessory, before and after the fact, and was found guilty. Whether he is capable or willing to give any information about the lad is questionable. Hopes are entertained that through him or his friends the child may yet be found alive.

Let every voter in the State give proper heed to these facts concerning Cyrus L. Pershing:

1. He did not seek the nomination; the office sought the man.

2. His high character as a christian gentleman; his eminent legal attainments; his firmness in punishing official thieves, even of his own party; his whole life record,—public and private—in the councils of the State, on the bench, or at home among his friends and neighbors,—is of itself a platform on which every honest man in Pennsylvania can stand.

There is purity in the political atmosphere when such a man can be nominated. He will be elected by a majority unknown since the days of Andrew Jackson.—*Venango Spectator.*

Governor Ames of Mississippi, who is boldly accused by prominent members of his own party of having incited the Vicksburg riots by a declaration that "the shedding of some negro blood would aid the Republican party" and who has started the outrage mill and calls upon the general government to interfere in a State which he is incapable of governing. We thought that the approach of the Ohio election would revive the "bloody shirt" business. Since the reports cannot be manufactured any longer in the attorney general's office the mill has been removed to Mississippi and put in charge of Ames. It is in good hands. The country is begining to know him about as well as it knows his father-in-law—Ben Butler.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The Republican press are finding fault with Mr. Piollet because some twenty-eight years ago when he was offered a bribe he refused to take the money and exposed the rascal who sought to buy his vote in the legislature. This action is so inconsistent with radical notions of propriety in the conduct of a representative, and involves such disrespect for the practices in Republican state and national administration that their newspapers rake it up again to show the people how unfit Mr. Piollet is for public office. —*Patriot.*

The famous "Geghan law" simply gives the clergy of one sect opportunity to minister to the spiritual comfort of persons of their own faith in the penitentiaries and other reformatory institutions. A law almost identical in object and phraseology passed the Minnesota Legislature several years ago by nearly a unanimous vote, and thus far there are no complaints of its operation.

Since old "Father Hunt" is dead the Republican papers announce that he is to take the stump for Hartranft. We don't know where he is and don't believe there are stumps in either of the places where he must be, but at any rate he will not be about this potato patch to make speeches for any body.

Will He Be Withdrawn?

Should Governor Hartranft be withdrawn? is the question that is now agitating the minds of the Radical leaders in this State. Frightened at the dreary prospect of defeat with him as their candidate, the managers of that party are considering whether it would not be advisable to withdraw Hartranft and unite with the prohibition party upon Robert Audley Brown. Should this be done then room is to be made for Rawle by the withdrawal of Pennypacker, and the prohibitionists are to vote for him for State Treasurer in return for the Radical vote for Brown.

This arrangement has not yet been completed, but is talked of, and we may look for some startling movements in this direction immediately. The Radical leaders are evidently very badly scared; they feel that Hartranft is a terrible load for them to carry, and that by abandoning him for the prohibition candidate they will stand a better chance of saving themselves from almost certain defeat and disorganization. And we think they are right in this. The junction of their forces with those of the prohibitionists would be a masterly stroke of policy, and though it would not save them nor elect the candidate of their adoption, it would at least enable them to effect a masterly retreat and retire from the field in good order.

To this arrangment, however, there is one man who will not agree, and that man is Governor Hartranft himself. Nominated by the Radical convention of last year as a candidate for the Presidency, he would esteem it a death-blow to his hopes in that direction not to be allowed to carry the banner of his party in this fall's campaign. Hence he and his friends will fight any such fixing up of the slate as will crowd him off the course for Governor. We really do not see how our Radical friends will manage this business. If they adhere to Hartranft they will just as certainly be defeated as the sun will rise up on the morning of election; and if they do not adhere to him, he will raise a nest of hornets about their ears.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The Power of Corporations.

The latest statistics show that we have in the United States about 73,000 miles of railway, with a nominal capital of $4,200,000,000; their receipts aggregating over $500,000,000 amount greatly in excess of the government debt and revenue. All this sum is capable of being controlled and directed by a few men. On all questions where railroad interests conflict with the interest of the public the influence of this wealth is a unit against the people. It employs great armies in operating the various lines of road; it is the best customer of the press; it controls the telegraph lines, has the readiest access to the public ear, and is the all powerful abetter or terrible foe to political aspirations.

Many of our laws are made in its interest and along every line of railway it keeps in its employ the best legal talent; these men become our judges, and, having been educated to view laws relating to railway matters from a railway standpoint, naturally interpret difficult points in their favor. Members of the legal profession are often in the lobby to serve this interest, and instances are not wanting where representatives of the people, while holding official positions, accept retainers to advocate claims adverse to the rights of the people.

A railroad corporation is soulless, and yet immortal; wiser than philosophy, it has found in a perpetual charter the elixir of life. When our fathers abolished the law of primogeniture they supposed the country was secure against the evils of vast individual wealth accumulating from generation to generation, because the certainty of death would bring the certainty of distribution; but a perpetual charter, granted without consideration, has become a spindle to twist the gossamer thread across the chasm of death. All this vast and constantly increasing wealth is under irresponsible control.

A corporation can neither be hung nor sent to the penitentiary; that is to say, there is an entire absence of individual responsibility. Vigorous, alert, all-powerful and perpetual, it only needs unscrupulous managers to become a worse tyrant than Nero, a more dangerous master than Robespierre.—*International Review.*

There are those who say that the currency planks of the Erie platform are likely to provoke an active opposition from the money power. It may be so, but if so, it is well to begin the jig now as at any other time, as the people were never in better temper to dance to the music of their own rights than just now. Prostrate industries, bankrupt merchants, struggling farmers, poorly clad and badly fed mechanics and laborers are just the men not to be reached in favor of money monopolies. While the money rings in the commercial centres and the national bank monopoly could have it all their own way, it was all right, but now the people, taking counsel from their necessities, propose to strike a death blow at these combinations, that very naturally struggle to keep up a system that has enriched them and impoverished the people. But they will be met at the polls by a vote of the people who will do their part towards breaking up a system that unnecessarily consumes annually twenty-four millions of the products of industry and creates a chain of moneyed institutions which control the legislation of the country in the interest of banks, and not the people. The people say give us greenbacks, free banking and a currency to meet the wants of trade; no contraction, and "a restoration of legal tenders to par in gold by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them!"—*Clinton Democrat.*

The latest advices from Ohio are exceedingly encouraging. From every part of the State come words of glad greeting. The California election added not less than ten thousand votes to Gov. Allen's majority.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.
TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.
COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERN

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.45 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.20 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.56 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

PERSONAL.—M. P. Lutz, of the firm of Lutz & Sloan, is in New York this week, buying their Fall and Winter Stock of goods.

THE Temperance people have changed the place for the meeting of their county convention on the 25th to the Opera House, Bloomsburg.

Several very desirable properties in Bloomsburg and in the country are offered for sale in this number of the COLUMBIAN. See advertising columns.

The Democratic conference for this district for the nomination for Senator is now in session at Williamsport. We have no advices as to the probable result.

Advertisements are the quiet solicitors who never intrude, but who never fail to make themselves known, and are seen and remembered despite the will of the reader who could not forget them if he would.

THE Union Park and Agricultural Association of Northumberland county will hold their annual Fair on September 23, 29 and 30, and October 1st, 1875, at Sunbury. Rare attractions will characterize the Fair. President Malick has thanks for complimentaries.

COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.—The County Grange P. of H. composed of the County of Columbia, and a portion of Luzerne, will meet in the town of Bloomsburg, on Friday, Oct. 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired. E. M. Tewksbury, Sec. Co. Grange.

AN exchange pertly says: "There is no better way, no safer way, no easier way, no surer way of saving children from the debasing influences of the street, from corrupting associations, and from the acquisition of vicious and hurtful practices, than to make home attractive.

RINGTOWN FAIR.—The Agricultural and Industrial Association of Catawissa Valley will be held at Ringtown on October 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1875. The exhibition it is expected will be a very fine one and a rare time is anticipated. Mr. Secretary Bamberger will accept our thanks for a complimentary.

THOMPSON ON HAND.—A Dramatic Entertainment which is spoken of highly by the surrounding press, will make its appearance on October 1st, in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, Mr. Thompson will appear in several characters throughout the performance, thus rendering a brilliancy far excelling the ordinary dramatic stage.

The concert of Mrs. Edgett's singing class, given at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, was attended by a respectable number of our citizens. All the programme was carried out and was interesting and amusing. The operatta of Red Riding Hood called forth praise from all, and the trip to Niagara Falls was well rendered and very entertaining.

Prof. Wickersham, the able and accomplished State Superintendent of Public Instruction visited Bloomsburg on Tuesday last and had a conference with the Trustees of the Normal School. He gave esurances of hearty co-operation in the re-building of the burnt structure. The Trustees will do their part. But the citizens must also put their shoulder to the wheel to attain success, which it is not doubted they will do.

CONVENTION.—The Sunday School Convention of Columbia County, will be held in St. James' Reformed Church, Van Camp, Fishingcreek township, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, September 28th, A. D. 1875, and continue two days.

Let each Sunday School in the county be represented.

Accommodations will be provided for delegates from a distance. M. W. Nuss, Secretary.

GRANGERS PIC NIC.

There will be a Grangers Pic Nic at Headley's Grove in Huntingdon township, Luzerne county, on Monday September 27th. Addresses will be delivered by Col. V. E. Piollet, State Lecturer of the order, Dr. Sieck, of Lycoming, and others. That our Republican friends may not be unnecessarily alarmed, we suppose, the gentleman sending us the foregoing announcement adds that these addresses were arranged to be delivered before Col. Piollet was nominated for State Treasurer, and that they will have no political significance. His talk will be Granges talk.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Columbia county, do issue this our call to the Friends of Temperance to assemble in convention at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1875, for the purpose of organization. Dr. A. J. Clark, of Lewisburg, Pa., will be present on that occasion. Come friends, one and all, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.

Rev. N. S. Buckingham, G. W. Correll, Bloomsburg; Rev. C. S. Long, P. D. Black, Rohrsburg; Capt. C. G. Jackson, Berwick; Jacob Mellick, A. N. White, Light Street; Nelson John, Peter Baldy, Catawissa; Rev. A. Houtz, Rev. Gearhart, J. M. Harman, Orangeville.

THE AUTHORS OF THE "SPELLING MANIA."

And now it is stated that the publishers of Webster's Dictionaries are responsible for the recent "Spelling Bee" excitement. Whether this is true or not, the spelling mania was claimed to be a good thing, and in some cases had a very excellent influence. Of all educational accomplishments, a proper knowledge of the orthography of our own language is certainly desirable, and of all the deficiencies in our educational methods, that relating to this study and reading is the most marked. Whether the spelling excitement come about through the advertising efforts of the Webster publishers or not, one thing is quite clear, and that is that there is nothing that has helped to stimulate the wide-spread interest in the subject, or that is so near a Spellers *Vade Mecum* as Webster's Pocket Dictionary, sold for one dollar, and to be had of almost any dealer in books. It is a marvel of compactness, containing about three hundred illustrations, over eighteen thousand words, brief but comprehensive rules for spelling, a large number of words from Foreign languages, phrases, proverbs, etc., in common use. It is neatly bound in Morocco, with tucks and gilt edges. If not otherwise obtainable it may be had by mail from the publishers, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York, by enclosing to them the price, one dollar.

Maj. C. G. Jackson is out with a pronunciamento, and Rev. N. S. Buckingham authorises the *Republican*, to say that they did not sign the Temperance call. The substance of this song is that they are only Temperance men when the Republican party is to be benefitted by the agitation of the subject. Who got up the call we do not know and hence cannot say how these names came to be attached to it. It was sent to us for publication by a respectable and responsible gentleman of Orangeville who would not intentionally misrepresent any one.

Republican County Convention

This body met on Monday last, in Bloomsburg, and nominated the following ticket:

Senator—Frank Stewart, Briar Creek.

Associate Judge—Samuel Camp, Locust.

Prothonotary—R. H. Ringler, Bloomsburg.

Register and Recorder—Silas Conner, Orange.

Treasurer—A. B. Stewart, Orange.

Commissioner—Joseph E. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.

Auditor—E. B. Brown, Mifflin.

Republican conventions are not usually considered of much importance in a local point of view in this county, but the prospect of the two offices of Commissioner and Auditor brought together a representation from all the districts except three, and the delegates present were not so favorable to Democratic volunteers as in the past. They therefore repudiated all such, and their party is expected to stick closely to the ticket. Mr. Hayman withdrew as a candidate for Commissioner and Mr. Sands was nominated by a vote of 27 to 21 for Frank Evans. Altogether the proceedings were conducted with spirit and some rich scenes might be described, were it of any earthly consequence what the convention did. After an official report comes to light we may have more to say.

The "ring" had things their own way. The principal point of issue between the magnates was the chairmanship of the county committee. That is of importance because the Republican State authorities distribute considerable amounts of money for electioneering purposes, which goes into the hands of the chairman in each county. Mr. D. A. Beckley, of the *Republican*, was elected chairman by a nearly unanimous vote of the committee.

OUR LOCUST TOWNSHIP LETTER.

[The following should have appeared last week, except for careless P. M.'s or slow mails.]

I was down in Centralia to-day. I see the people are all at work, the collieries making steady time. Mr. Jos. H. Dawes, supt. at Hazel Dell, resigned and left this morning for California. He is succeeded by Mr. Ed. Williams, formerly of the Continental. Patrick McBrearty, an old resident here, took charge of the Continental colliery on Monday last. Michael Brennan, a young man of Centralia, was badly squeezed by a fall of coal at the Repplier colliery on Friday.

Saturday was pay-day at the Continental colliery, and with the exception of a few stumbles, *owing to the bad condition of the pavements*, there was nothing to mar the usual quiet of the town.

Sunday morning there was a little unpleasantness between two persons, at Peifler's hotel. A knock-down or two, and all was over. The same evening a belligerent floored another, opposite Mr. Van Beureu's store. Some of the latter's friends tried their knuckles on the former, who soon yelled enough. The borough police were at prayer-meeting and of course no arrests were made.

I was talking to a Republican who lives in North Conyngham. He is the only one there. He intends to hold a Republican delegate meeting, and wants to know how he can have two votes in their convention for commissioner. He has been trying to deputise some Democrat to go with him, *expenses paid, of course*, but thus far he has been unsuccessful, our Democracy are too honorable. He says there is money in it, but who cares for that?

Centralia is again blessed with a new fledged limb of the law. This time it is Bryson number 2. A cool, calculating, industrious young man of fair ability and good backing, he ought to succeed. Of course the field is poor for criminal business; the town and surroundings are too peaceable and law-abiding for that, but civil business is plentiful, and Mr. B. will attend to it with promptness.

I noticed Mr. Stephen Thomas on the streets again. You know he has been sojourning at Fort Grover for some time past, owing to some misunderstanding between himself and wife. He speaks highly of your town('s whisky) and thanks your people's generosity for "knowing whereof he speaks." More soon.

Sept. 14, 1875. LOCUST TOWP.

Wm. Morris & Co., at their new store in the Exchange block, have just received a grand stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Clothes, Cassimeres, &c., all of which are offered to the public or will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

VINE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., so long and favorably known as the wine man of New Jersey, expects a larger yield of grapes this year than usual, and has reduced the price of his four year old port so as to bring it within the reach of the poorer families who need a pure and rich wine for medicinal purposes. Mr. Speer's mode of fermenting and keeping his wine differs from the usual methods. This is the reason why it is so much superior in quality, but it requires four years management and changing of temperature in order to make such a perfect fine wine as it is; the knowledge of changing to various temperatures at different times, and at the right time, is where he has the advantage of getting so rich a wine without the use of liquor. Large quantities of Speer's Port Grape Wine have been ordered to South America, and by Europeans. Physicians recommend it as superior to most of the European wines. It is dealt in largely by druggists.—*Daily Express.*

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS!

Buy them, try them and you will always want them. For sale at McKinney's who is sole agent for Burt's fine Shoes.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles!
Lowest Prices!
Largest Stock!
At D. Lowenberg's.

Boots for fall trade at Knorr's—just received—try them.

Guipure, Yak and other Laces at Clark & Wolf's.

Great reduction in the price of Kid Gloves at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies, look at Clark & Wolf's new line of Fall and Winter Hosiery. 47 dozen just rec'd.

C. C. Marr has the largest stock of E. Butterick & Co's. Dress Patterns in town.

Cash and Produce buys cheap at C. C. Marr's.

Ladies, if you would have a neat fitting dress buy the Bazaar cut paper patterns of Clark & Wolf. They are the best. New Patterns now ready.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

You can get 6 Buches at Lutz & Sloan's for 15 cts., or 12 for 25 cts.

Men's Calf Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for cheap Boots and Shoes.

50 dozen worsted fringe, now in stock at Clark & Wolf's.

The largest Stock in the county to select from at D. Lowenberg's.

Hair Braids at Clark & Wolf's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Germantown Wool at Clark & Wolf's.

New Goods at Knorr's for fall trade.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

Cashmeres, *de*s *de*, etc, Mohairs, Alpacas, Merinos, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

For a stylish Ready Made Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

Send 15 cts. to Lutz & Sloan, Bloomsburg, Pa., and get the book on Fashions, telling you "What to Wear," where to get it and how to make it.

Go to C. C. Marr's for nice Dress Goods.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

For a Nobby Shirt go to D. Lowenberg's.

High Top Combs in great variety at Clark & Wolf's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Cantelopes, Bananas, &c., daily.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Elegant Coats and Vests,
Latest Style,
In Ready Mades,
at D. Lowenberg's.

Fine stock of Rubbers at McKinney's.

Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, Ruchings and a full line of Fancy Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Waterproofs at Clark & Wolf's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75–1y Proprietor.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Beaver Cloth at Clark & Wolf's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

New style Corsets at Clark & Wolf's.

Marriages.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr Samuel H. Jacoby, by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, assisted by Rev. H. W. Hoffmeier, Mr. JOHN R. ROBBINS, formerly of Bloomsburg, now of Nanticoke, Pa., to Miss ELLIE M. ATHERTON, of Bloomsburg.

On the 19th inst., at Catawissa, by the Rev. G. M. Laitzle, Mr. HENRY KOCH, of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, to Miss ARMINTA WINTERSTEEN, of Catawissa.

In Greenwood, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. Spear, ANDREW A. WILSON, of Orange, to Miss REBECCA H. PATTERSON, of Greenwood.

Deaths.

In Locust township, on the 14th inst., SARAH AGNES, daughter of Ludwig and Carolina Duty, aged 10 months.

On the 17th inst., Miss SUSANNA, wife of Henry Hartzell, aged 45 years, 7 months and 26 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed ...	7.00
Flaxseed ...	1.70
Butter ...	.27
Eggs ...	.18
Tallow ...	.08
Potatoes ...	.40
Dried Apples ...	.10
Hams ...	.16
Sides & Shoulders ...	.12
Lard per pound ...	.12
Hay per ton ...	20.00
Beeswax ...	.25
Timothy Seed ...	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 6.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 5 o'clock 23 minutes—sets 6 o'clock 34 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 15 3–in other words green backs are about 13 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

"Time tries all things," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

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E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Seat, pin and stomach worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle.

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IMPORTANT RESULTS PLEASANTLY ACHIEVED.

Although the days of irrational medication are happily passing away, and intelligent physicians have ceased to measure the supposed efficacy of a remedy by the violence of its effects, there still lingers among the older practitioners a few of these predilections in favor of "heroic" treatment, which it would be lucky for their patients if they had abandoned. One of these is a fondness for administering drastic purgatives, such as blue pill, calomel, jalap and castor oil. A contrast of the effects of these drenching drugs with the mild and beneficient operation of Hostter's Stomach Bitters, is the very best argument that can be adduced against the wisdom of such destructive treatment. The old fashioned cathartics convulse the stomach, and relax the bowels so abruptly and copiously as to weaken them. Hostetter's bitters, on the contrary, never gripe the intestines, but produce a laxative effect resembling the action of nature. At the same time they remove the cause of constipation, by arousing the dormant liver to secrete the bile necessary to the regular performance of the excretive function, and enable the stomach to thoroughly digest the food. Indigestion biliousness having been thus overcome, a regular habit of body is the necessary consequence, which the occasional subsequent use of the bitters renders permanent. Every disagreeable symptom which, in the absence of perfect digestion and evacuation, harrasses the system, vanishes under the influence of the great national stomachic and alterative. Health and vigor are twin blessings that follow its use.

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SCHEFCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is all that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &C.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all disease of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, are thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicine preserved in.

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THE MULTIPLICATION OF DISEASES.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation; fever and ague unhinges the entire system, and is therefore the source of the protean ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the majority of diseases and disabilities, or taken when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alterative and invigorant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to distribute fund in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate. F. P. BILLMYER,
Bloomsburg, September 17, 1875-4t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD P. KELLER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Richard P. Keller of Centralia, Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel A. Keller Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indented to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Sept. 20, 1875.

FOR SALE!

A Very Desirable Town Property!

A very desirable Town Property situated on the north-east corner of 5th Avenue and Centre street is now offered for sale on favorable terms. The lot is 100 feet front on 5th Avenue and 200 feet front on Centre street, and contains a large number of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, young and vigorous and in good bearing condition, as also apricot, nectarine and ornamental trees, Raspberries, currents, &c. The house is a large

2½ STORY DOUBLE BRICK,

thoroughly and completely finished and comparatively new with cellar under the whole, and gas in all the rooms. There is also a COMPLETE BARN, with carriage house and shed attached thereto, and all other necessary out-buildings on the premises. Both well and cistern water convenient. The fences have all been recet in a most substantial manner, and the street fronts are paved. Possession given at any time upon short notice. Carpets and some furniture will also be disposed of, if desired, at reasonable rates.

☞ For terms, &c., apply on the premises or at the COLUMBIAN office, to

H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

A GOOD COW, and a LIGHT TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE, or Rockaway, with shifting seats and patent balance springs, and not much worn, will also be sold cheap.
Sept. 24, 1875.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, Administrator of Richard P. Keller, late of Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale at the Public House of J. B. Klinger, in Kostingreek, in said county, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of timber land, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Mowery, Daniel Gearhart, Frank in L. Shuman, and others, containing

150 ACRES,

All Timber Land, consisting of White and Pitch Pine White and Rock Oak Timber, lying within 1½ miles of the Catawissa railroad.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation and of said sale.

SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
BOARINGCREEK, Sept. 22, 1875.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF George Weaver, deceased, will expose to public sale on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1875,

on the homestead lot, sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., the following town property, situate in Bloomsburg, to-wit:

No. 1.—Lot situate on Main street, adjoining lot of Mrs. Armstrong on the east and L. E. Wary on the west, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House and outbuildings, late the homestead of said Geo. Weaver, deceased, and will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchasers.

No. 2.—Lot situate on corner of Main street and Jefferson alley, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

suitable for two families, and out-buildings.

No. 3.—Lot situate on Main street adjoining lot of Wellington Harman on the west and John Kramer on the east, whereon are erected

A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and out-buildings.

No. 4.—Lot situate on corner of First street and Mumy's Alley and adjoining lot of J. P. Tustin on the west, whereon are erected a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings.

No. 5.—Six building lots on Fourth street, west of Mumy's Alley, very desirable.

ALSO: At the same time and place the following personal property, to-wit:

Ten shares of stock in First National Bank of Lock Haven; fifteen shares of stock in First National Bank of Lewisburg; three shares of stock in the Catawissa Bridge Company; two shares of stock in the Susquehanna River and North and West Branch Telegraph Company. ALSO: On the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m., on

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1875, A FARM,

situate in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining lands of Silas Rumbach, Balliett & Kurtz, Daniel Smith and others, within a half mile of McKwensville, containing

NINETY-SIX ACRES AND FIFTEEN PERCHES,

All improved, whereon are erected

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
and Log Barn.

TERMS OF SALE FOR REAL ESTATE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of property, the one-half thereof less ten per cent. on the 1st of April A. D., 1876, and the remaining half on the 1st of April A. D., 1877, with interest from April 1st, A. D. 1876, at which time possession is to be given. Deeds delivered to purchasers at their expense upon payment of the whole purchase money.

GEORGE W. CORRELL,
WM. H. WEAVER,
J. K. EVES, Auctioneer. Executors.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

uly 1, 73-tf.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGINGS,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such wor to do will save money by

work warranted to give satisfaction. Order s olicited

WM. F. BODINE.

Mar. 6, '74—1y.

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
of
Binghamton.

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. [nov26-1y

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends

BAUGH & SONS.
Aug. 10-3t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.
JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON,
Aug. 27, '75-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay. JOHN H. HETLER,
Aug. 10-6t. Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Roagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to himall accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Roagland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated.
MARTIN GASS,
Sept. 3-6t. Paxtnos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

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IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Miscellaneous.

To the Editor of the Columbian.

ANGELS.

DEAR SIR:—You know some people do not believe all they read any more than others believe all they hear. Many are misled by both.

The COLUMBIAN of to-day contains the 7th and 8th chapters of what we presume is called an allegory, entitled "Angel Sleep and Angel Death." The two chapters named are the only portions of it I have read, and of course I am not about to express my opinion upon the production. But I do feel bound to ask for a correction, or at least an explanation of a passage to be found near the beginning of the 8th chapter, which seems to me to be misleading in its teaching. It is this:

"He listened in a dreaming sort of way to the words of the good minister; but when he heard him speak of the child as a white robed angel, &c."

Now, if your authoress intends to teach by this that a spirit of a child, or adult, leaves the body at death, it is transformed into "a white-robed Angel," I would very seriously ask to know the authority for such teaching.

It is quite common to hear some ministers at funerals speak of a deceased child as being *an Angel, and in heaven*, too; and quite common also to hear mothers, following their teaching, tell the children left them, that their deceased brother or sister is "a little Angel in Heaven;" and there is a little Sunday School hymn which begins with the words "I want to be an Angel."

But I have never found a word of sacred scripture that ever suggests such a teaching much less states it. If there is anything of the kind I would like to know it for the benefit of others besides myself. That the spirits of mankind are at death transformed into Angels, I have often heard but never believed it. The Bible does not teach it, as far as I can learn. It teaches the Angels are an order of intelligences separate from man, created before the world was created.

People are so much in the habit of simply submitting to teaching of this kind without really thinking of what they are consenting to, that it is well to watch ourselves occasionally. The aim of the allegory is so laudable that it ought not to be the instrument of erroneous teaching even by implication.

I am not seeking a controversy, nor will I engage in one, for I have not the time or inclination. I only wish your authoress to test the truth of her teaching, and I will here express beforehand my gratitude for any Bible proof that will undo my wrong belief, if it be wrong not to follow her teaching.

Very respectfully, &c.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Sept. 10, 1875. J. H.

For the Columbian.

ANGEL SLEEP AND ANGEL DEATH.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

CHAPTER IX.

Continued.

Many beautiful moonlights and golden sunny days had passed ere the Angel Death again met Angel Sleep, wonderfully changed. The Angel Sleep after saluting the Angel Death, said, "I have been many places, and seen much since we parted, sit down, my brother, and I will tell you all."

"No dear brother," said the Angel Death, "I have not time to hear half, so if you please I will question you on the subjects of most importance. First the minister do you think his crown will be decked with a thousand stars?"

"Why," answered the Angel Sleep, "I saw how well he is paid on earth for his labor I saw his large salary which enables him to denote his whole time and talent to the Master's service is made up from the sweat of a hundred men and women's brows. If they pay him for working for the Master, I hardly think the Master will pay him again, but rather pay those who have toiled to pay Him.

And, again, those who pay a hundred dollars a year for the Master's cause, give it, and is but a trifle from abundance. They hardly feel it like poor women who toils a week for the dollar she generously gives; or the man who from his little gives five."

"And do you think God rewards according to effort or amount?"

"Why according to effort said the Angel Sleep."

"Then whom have you found reason to believe will be greatest?"

"I do not know," said Angel Sleep, hold your majestic light brother.

"I have held it for you already until we have, I believe, dipped into the future far as human eye can see."

"And will we know each other in the spirit land," still questioned the Angel Sleep, and if so, will we know each other as we do here as child, youth and aged?"

"No, my brother," answered the Angel Death, it is evident in eternity all are aged alike, that is, at the resurrection each begin to live, and none are older than the other, but whether we shall know each other is something beyond the ken of humanity. Nor does any one know exactly how we shall appear in the spirit land. No one knows who will be happiest in Heaven.

"One more question," said the Angel Sleep, the wise, the learned of earth, will they be the wise, the learned of the spirit land? Will man carry his wisdom from earth to Heaven? hold your majestic light brother Angel Death."

"I have held it, brother Angel Sleep," said Angel Death, I have gazed long by its illimination. Often have my eyes ached with the weariness of looking. But I do not know. The first born sons of light have tried in vain to discern.

"But still another, the last and perhaps the greatest. I have heard there is only one sin men can commit which may not be forgiven."

"What is the sin, brother Angel Death? I have heard the minister say the greatest, wisest, most valiant, soldiers of Jehovah say it is comparatively the works of Christ to the work of the devil. Did not St. Paul do this and yet was forgiven?"

"Yes, brother," answered the Angel Death, St. Paul did do that and yet was forgiven.—A chosen light, so that is not the unpardonable sin."

"But what it is I cannot tell. Nor, does any one know however well he may pretend to."

"And now," said the Angel Sleep, I should like to know something concerning the futurity of the Jews, hold your majestic light."

"I have not time to do this to-night brother Angel Sleep," said the Angel Death, "pleasant as it would be to oblige you."

"But," said the Angel Sleep, I had expected a different answer, a more satisfactory one to the question I long since put to you.

And I had then purposed giving you a different answer; but I cannot. Will you not pardon me, dear brother—pardon me so fully as to refrain asking me to explain why?"

"I will, dear brother," exclaimed the Angel Sleep, for I truly love you, and trust you, and believe you have done the best for me that you could, and thus contradict the poet who says:

New friends are like white lilies
Which in fairest places bloom,
And while the winds breathe soft and low,
Diffuse a sweet perfume;
But when exposed to one rude blast,
Or e'en the sun's hot ray,
The beauty of the tender flowers,
Soon vanish all away.

The Angel Death smiled blandly upon the Angel Sleep, while the good Angel continued; "I am in earnest brother, though I am in many ways like a reed shaken in the wind, yet it could not easily cast a friend aside. To whom I pretend to love I will be ever the same friend. Aye, I would brother Angel Death, even though that friend should smite me, nought but pride could restrain me from humbly kissing the chastening rod. And I would love the friend all the same and pass and part without a word or look of recognition. But the study of the sons of men.—The human heart. Who has conned well its pages. O, 'tis a great book a propound mystery.

"I must part now," said Angel Death and it will be long, very long e'er we may meet again. O, how can I live without you, dear brother, you have so long been my friend.

But even before he had finished speaking, the Angel Death had vanished, and Angel Sleep will see him no more for many years to come. And as the Angel Sleep pardoned Angel Death, so also, I hope my readers will pardon me.

Female Jurors

FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM IN WYOMING TERRITORY

The first notable point is that there are not women enough to make any particular difference in the state of government, though they were ever so active and wise. The population is estimated at 18,000, of which 2,000 are under the age of twenty-one. This leaves 16,000 adults, of whom 1,500 are women eligible as voters. This would leave 14,500 male voters, though, in point of fact, it is very rare for all to vote, so many being remote from the polls. Ten men to one woman is, however, the usual proportion.

The most interesting facts are in regard to ladies as jurors. Good and evil are strangely mingled in the new territories, and Wyoming contains a large proportion of intelligent and eminently religious and good women; it was hoped, therefore, that great good would result from placing them on juries. After a few trials, however, the system was quietly abandoned and has never been revived. The reasons for this are many. First is the fact that so few women are eligible. The following classes are, from the necessity of the case, exempt: all nursing mothers; all approaching a condition of maternity; all the delicate, nervous, or hysterical; all who from temporary physical condition are not fit for sitting on a long trial; all of notoriously bad character, and all who should be exempt from the same causes men should be. These classes include nine-tenths of the whole sex. When to these are added those who have sick or very young children, who need frequent care, it seems that all Wyoming has no more than a hundred women, at any one time, fit for jury duty. The system, therefore, was given up, not as a failure exactly, but as utterly impractable.

Another difficulty presented itself. When a jury, consisting of men and women (five of the latter), was long detained and locked up for several hours, the resulting inconvenience was so great and the expense so much increased that both sexes were heartily sick of the experiment. The general result is said to be that both the friends and foes of woman suffrage are disappointed, as neither the good nor the evil has come to pass.

As to the effect of suffrage on the ladies there are almost as many opinions as there are people in Wyoming. The majority, however, declare themselves unable to see any change. As far as can be known the ladies divide their vote between parties much as men do, rather more, perhaps, voting for personal friends. To sum up, the opinion of the best informed is that woman suffrage in Wyoming has resulted in making everything just as it was before, only a little more so.—*Rocky Mountain View.*

The Fabric of a Dream.

We have often witnessed the formation of a cloud in a clear sky. A hazy point, barely perceptible—a little wreath of mist—increases in volume and becomes darker and denser, until it obscures a large portion of the heavens. It throws itself into fantastic shapes, it gathers a glory from the sun, is borne onward by the wind, and, perhaps, as it gradually came, so it graduaiy disappears, melting away in the untroubled air. Now we say that the little vehicles of which this cloud was composed arose from the condensation of water-vapor, pre-existing in the atmosphere, through reduction in temperature; we show how they assume the form they present. We assign optical reasons for the brightness or blackness of the cloud; we explain, on mechanical principles, its drifting before the wind; for its disappearance we account on the principles of chemistry. It never occurs to us to invoke the interposition of the Almighty in the production and fashioning of this fugitive form. We explain all the facts connected with it by physical laws, and perhaps should reverentially hesitate to call into operation the finger of God. But the universe is nothing more than such a cloud—a cloud of suns and worlds. Supremely grand though it may seem to us, to the Infinite and Eternal Intellect it is no more than a fleeting mist. If there be multiplicity of worlds in infinite space, there is also a succession of worlds in infinite time. As, one after another, cloud replaces cloud in the skies, so this starry system, the universe, is the succession of countless others that will follow. There is an unceasing metamorphosis, a sequence of events ever in progress.

Scowling.

Dont scowl! it spoils faces. Before you know it your forehead will resemble a small railroad map. There is a grand trunk line now from your cowlick to the bridge of your nose, intersected by parallel lines running east rnd west, with curves arching your eyebrows; and oh! how much older you look for it! Scowling is a habit that steals upon us unawares. We frown when the light is too strong and when it is too weak.

We tie our brows into a knot when we are thinking, and knit them even more tightly when we cannot think. There is no denying there are plenty of things to scowl about. The baby in the cradle frowns when something fails to suit. "Constitution scowl" we say. The little toddler who likes sugar on his bread and butter tells his troubles in the same way when you leave the sugar off. "Cross," we say about the children, and "worried to death" about the grown folks, and as for ourselves, we can't help it. But we must. Its reflex influence makes unhappy; for face answereth unto face in life as well as in water. It belies our religion. We should possess our souls in such peace that it will reflect itself in placid countenances. If your forehead is ridged with wrinkles before forty, what will it be at seventy? There is one consoling thought about these marks of time and trouble—the death angel almost always erases them. Even the extremely aged in death often wear a smooth and peaceful brow, thus leaving our last memories of them calm and tranquil. But our business is with life. Scowling is a kind of silent scolding. It shows that our souls need sweetening. For pity's sake let us take a sad-iron or a glad iron, or smoothing tool of some sort, and straighten these creases out of our faces before they become indelibly engraved upon our visage.

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The remarkable cures affected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

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FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

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EDWARD TILDEN,

Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of Fraternities Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and also to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Brower, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1874 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month), at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Sherman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peiffer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of Jordan, Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph H. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Hinely, in the village of Orangeville.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Logan, on Front street.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Orangecreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alman Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874,

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of each election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by oversears, if any, and if not certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reason for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate for each office, also made by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, (which sheet shall contain one list of the names of voters, tally-paper, and affidavit officers), and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector, if any, and the other to the inspector or the judge, who called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, has within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall make oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by reason of having attained to the age of twenty-one, which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether named therein or not, is objected to by any person a citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his last mentioned calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof of the residence of the soldier and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently take and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to vote with like intent, knowing such person to be not entitled to vote, or who shall counsel, advise or assist any person in so voting or attempting to vote, or who shall fraudulently put into the ballot box any ticket or ballot other than such as he shall be lawfully entitled to vote, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of voters, or of whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties herein enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject him or her, on conviction, to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and freedom of election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, at the law judges of the said county, or either of them, if more convening, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the cause.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal excuse, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified as a voter, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, or by threats of violence or intimidation, attempt to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of this State, who shall hold or within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and every incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district in which such vacancy shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, has within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall make oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by reason of having attained to the age of twenty-one, which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether named therein or not, is objected to by any person a citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his last mentioned calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof of the residence of the soldier and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently take and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to vote with like intent, knowing such person to be not entitled to vote, or who shall counsel, advise or assist any person in so voting or attempting to vote, or who shall fraudulently put into the ballot box any ticket or ballot other than such as he shall be lawfully entitled to vote, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of voters, or of whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and freedom of election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, at the law judges of the said county, or either of them, if more convening, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof sh